

# CHINA



# MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1799 號一廿月二十年六十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1868. 日八十月一十年辰戊同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALAN, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: WHITE & BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA: SHAW, ROSS & CO., Agents, 11, Old Bailey, London. SHAW, ROSS & CO., Agents, 11, Old Bailey, London.

## Arrivals.

Dec. 30, from Whampoa.

## Departures.

Dec. 31, for New York, 31, for Yokohama, 31, for Kobe, 31, for Osaka.

## New Advertisements.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

SHARES No. 208, 209 and 210, have been placed in the hands of the Society for SALE. Sealed Tenders for purchase of the same, marked "Tender for Shares No. 208, 209 and 210," will be received until Friday, 16th January, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors, RO. T. WAYMORE, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 29, 1868.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE Dividend of \$500 per Share declared at the first Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st Inst., and confirmed at the second Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 16th Inst., will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after the 31st Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, for Warrants.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, December 29, 1868.

BY PERMISSION OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

WILL be published at the "Argus" Office, in the course of three weeks, the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the PENANG RIOTS, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Evidence, &c.

Intending Subscribers are requested to register their orders without delay at the "China Mail" Office in Hongkong, as but a limited number of the Report will be for sale.

The Report will occupy about 150 Foolscap folio pages, enclosed in a neat wrapper, and will be sold at the rate of \$3 for a single copy and a reduction of 50 cents upon each additional copy purchased.

L. T. DE MELLO, Publisher, Penang, December 1, 1868.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a young MAN, (English) aged 30, or business habits, and several years experience in Hongkong. Apply by letter, "A.B.C.," care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

Ice House, Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE. THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts with the Report of the Directors, and of declaring a Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. THE Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day to the 19th day of January next inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

EXCURSION TO SAN CHOAN AND BACK.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHAPEL ERECTED OVER THE GRAVE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

HIS ceremony of consecration will take place on a Sunday in January, to be named hereafter. Persons desirous of being present thereat, will be kind enough to leave their names with Messrs DE SOUZA & Co., Holywood.

Hongkong, December 1868.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to call attention to their new GOODS for the Season, received per recent arrivals.

For Christmas Tables.

Mince Meat, Mince Pie, Raisins, Crystallized Fruit, Currants, Plum Puddings, Rich Cakes, Dessert Blancs, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel, Fricassee de Grenouilles, Pork Duff, Truffled Sausages, Whitehead, Venison, Salmon, Truffles, Yams, Boudin, Fricassee de Fruits, Bone Water Crackers, Cheddar, Albert and Spilton Cheddar.

A Bear's Head, Krug's Champagne, Glenlivet Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Bass, Liquors in great variety.

(Human's Stores of first-rate quality).

For the Children.

A splendid assortment of Toys, Christmas Tree Ornaments, Games and Books of Games.

Illustrated Gift Books, Rocking Horses—Dragées, A Child's Swing.

For Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Perian Statuettes, Perfume Cases, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases, Flower Vases, Richly-bound and Illustrated Books, Stereoscopes, Slides and Boxes, Fancy boxes of Bonbons, Photographic Albums, Cigar Magazines and Cases, Pipes and Cigar Tubes.

In General New Stock.

Sporting Gear of all kinds, Shooting Coats and Boots, Racing and other Saddlery and Whips, Mantelpieces, Grates, Fenders and Irons, Overland Trunks, Railway Valises, Croquet Sets, Athletic Gear, Perfumery and Brushes, Wall-papers in large variety, Sheet Lead, Stem-pans, Electro-Plate in good selection, A large Invoice of standard Works, Novels, Books on Athletics, &c, Fashionable Collars, Ties & Scarves, Carpets, Rugs, and Curtains, Sticks and Umbrellas, Tweeds, Coatings and Flannels.

And, Many other seasonable GOODS.

Hongkong, December 9, 1868.

SAIL-MAKING.

AWCEIT & Co., having secured the services of an experienced sail-maker, are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at very reasonable rates.

Hongkong, December 10, 1868.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

A Complete assortment of Lowmoor and Thruycroft PLATE, and Sheet IRON, BAK, ROD, Angle IRON and RIVETS, Double Sheet, Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars, Babbitt METAL, Muntz Yellow METAL, Copper PLATES, Rods and Pipes, GAS FITTINGS of every description, Boiler TUBES, Pressure GAUGES, FILES, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.

RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, September 1, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

LOTTERY.

TWO DRAWING-ROOM SELF-ACTING ORGANS.

THE above are very fine instruments, and an Ornament to a Drawing-Room, 100 chances at \$5 each. They are on view on the premises, 88 and 89, Wellington street, up to the date of drawing—24th December, 1868, at 1 o'clock p.m., providing the lottery be filled up.

First prize, large Organ; second, small one.

F. DA CUNHA & Co., Hongkong, December 7, 1868.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "Waiyut Steam Barge," then to be sold by Public Auction, and Ship Masters that he is prepared to supply Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, and other part of the Company.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOLMSTON, CORN STARCH, GUAR, SOYA, SAMBALS and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brand constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at Messrs MACDONALD & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD, Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

SATURDAY, 2nd Jan., 1869, at Noon.

The following GOODS, namely:—An Invoice of Oswald's Oilman Stores, including Durham Mustard, Salad Oil, Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, French Capers, Lemons, Syring, Tart Fruits, Jams, Condensed Peel, Currants, Tapioca, Pearl Baisley, Arrowroot, Gattinall, Macaroni, Biscuits, &c.

A few pieces of Trowersing, 50 Leuchters Revolvers, 5-Shooters, &c., &c.

Terms of SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, December 30, 1868.

H. B. M. Gunboats "HARDY" and "DRAKE" will be sold by

SCLD BY AUCTION, at the NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, on

TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1869, (unless previously disposed of by private agreement).

The "Hardy" is of 233 tons and 60 h. power. The "Drake" is 238 " 40 "

The following are the articles to be sold with each vessel, viz:—

With the "Hardy," Hull complete, No masts or yards, 2 Anchors, 1124 Fathoms Cable, Awnings complete, with Iron Stanchions, Davits for 2 Boats, 1 Dingy, 14 feet, 4 Oars and Awning, 2 Downton's Pumps (1 complete), A pair of 30 Horse Power high pressure engines by Messrs. MAUDSLAY, BONS and FIELD, in fair working order. A set of 3 boilers, considerably worn but repairable.

Spare Gear, Cylinder Cover, ... 1 in No. 1, ... 1 in No. 2, ... 1 in No. 3, ... 1 in No. 4, ... 1 in No. 5, ... 1 in No. 6, ... 1 in No. 7, ... 1 in No. 8, ... 1 in No. 9, ... 1 in No. 10, ... 1 in No. 11, ... 1 in No. 12, ... 1 in No. 13, ... 1 in No. 14, ... 1 in No. 15, ... 1 in No. 16, ... 1 in No. 17, ... 1 in No. 18, ... 1 in No. 19, ... 1 in No. 20, ... 1 in No. 21, ... 1 in No. 22, ... 1 in No. 23, ... 1 in No. 24, ... 1 in No. 25, ... 1 in No. 26, ... 1 in No. 27, ... 1 in No. 28, ... 1 in No. 29, ... 1 in No. 30, ... 1 in No. 31, ... 1 in No. 32, ... 1 in No. 33, ... 1 in No. 34, ... 1 in No. 35, ... 1 in No. 36, ... 1 in No. 37, ... 1 in No. 38, ... 1 in No. 39, ... 1 in No. 40, ... 1 in No. 41, ... 1 in No. 42, ... 1 in No. 43, ... 1 in No. 44, ... 1 in No. 45, ... 1 in No. 46, ... 1 in No. 47, ... 1 in No. 48, ... 1 in No. 49, ... 1 in No. 50, ... 1 in No. 51, ... 1 in No. 52, ... 1 in No. 53, ... 1 in No. 54, ... 1 in No. 55, ... 1 in No. 56, ... 1 in No. 57, ... 1 in No. 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## NOTICES OF FIRMS

I HAVE this day authorized Mr. C. LANGDON DAVIES to sign my name per procuration to all orders for goods supplied to the Hongkong Hotel, and I alone am liable to pay for goods supplied upon such orders.

I have further authorized Mr. Davies to collect all debts due to me on Hotel account, for which his receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

LEE AFOONG.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
M. B. C. J. H. SCHROEDER, is authorized to sign my Firm per procuration, from this date.

SCHWABECK & TRIEL.  
Saigon, November 14, 1868.

NOTICE.  
M. B. C. J. H. SCHROEDER has been admitted a Partner in our Firm here and at Shanghai from the 1st October, 1868.

EDUARD SCHWABECK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 5, 1868.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average, Adjuster and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.  
M. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign my Firm per procuration, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.  
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUD BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

EX RED DEER & DUNKELD.  
FOR SALE, at moderate prices and in lots to suit purchasers.

Prime York HAMS.  
Prime Streaking BACON.  
Smith White CABBAGE.  
Scotch WHISKY, "Mountain Dew."  
Guinness STOUT in pints.  
Do. do. in quarts.  
Do. do. in pints.  
Do. do. in quarts.

Apply to  
J. F. ROSE,  
Wellington Street,  
Hongkong, December 21, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
Ex "Whitehall," "Red Deer," and other Arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in hogsheads and kilderkins. Do. do. in glass, quarts and pints. Guinness Stout in quarts and pints. Barclay & Co's. PORTER in wood. Hennessy's Pale BRANDY in bottle. Gales & Co's. superior Pale BRANDY in bottle. Barlaeus's superior fine Champagne COGNAC. Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, from \$7.50 to \$13 per dozen. Light dinner SWEET at \$6 per dozen. Full flavored FRUIT PORT. Swain & Board's Ginger WINE and Ginger BRANDY.

Olman's Stores of every description, from Crosse's Blackwell and J. T. Morton's Compton Brothers' HAMS, CHEESE and BACON. Oxford, Cambridge and German SAUSAGES, Paté de Foie Gras TRUFFES. Assorted Truffled Game and Meat Pates. Perigord TRUFFLES, &c.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
Ex Recent Arrivals.  
MERLAN Prime Mess BEEF, in barrels and half-barrels.  
Hamburg Prime Mess BEEF, in barrels.  
Prime Danish BUTTER, in 7 lb. tins, quite fresh.  
Muller's celebrated LAGERBIER, in cases of 4 doz. quarts at \$8 per case.  
Deeglen's Bremen PALE ALE in quarts.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

Ex "Whitehall" and Mail.  
CHOCOLATE MENIER, in Plain and Handmade boxes.  
Bohemian Vases, fancy Toilet Sets, and a great variety of New Goods, suitable for Christmas Presents.  
Bonbons, Mince, Nuts, Cakes, Mince-meat, fancy Dessert Fruits, Confectionery, Toys, &c.

Also,  
Christy's New Shape Felt Hats, Neckties, and Scarves, in great variety; Fancy Costumes, &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 11, 1868.

Just Received from France and for Sale by the Undersigned.

A Fresh supply of BUTTER in Bottles, in finest condition.  
Gruyere CHEESE.  
French CHOCOLATE at 75c. per lb.

A fine assortment of French BONBONS, and CONFECTIONERY.  
FRUITS in juice, from Teyssoussan.  
Do. in Brandy.  
Crystallized FRUIT, BONBONS with Mottos, &c.  
A large assortment of VEGETABLES in tins: MACARONI and VERMICELLI; French MUSTARD, French Salad OIL, French white Wine VINEGAR.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

THE Copyright and Plant of the Shanghai Recorder, Daily Newspaper, and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette, Weekly Newspaper, or one-half interest in the same.

Tenders to be received on or before the 20th instant. For particulars, apply at the Office.

Shanghai, 6th December, 1868. de20

## NOTICE.

M. R. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price \$25—  
10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12  
26 do. do. 10 by 8  
4 Small Instantaneous Subjects from the DIAGONAL PROCESS.

Hongkong, September 4, 1868. tf.

## INSURANCES.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 DOLLARS, in 2,000 Shares of 1,000 Dollars each.

Consulting Committee:  
GEORGE F. HARRIS, Esq.  
W. M. KAY, Esq.  
H. BOWEN, Esq.  
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
F. BUXEY, Esq.  
General Managers, Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Head Office, No. 39, Queen's Road.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which expires by effluxion of time in a few months, having proved a highly successful undertaking, it has been determined by a large number of its shareholders to form a permanent Company, under the same management and with increased Capital.

It is proposed to register the Company under the Limited Liability Ordinance, and the amount of the Capital having been fixed at Two Millions of Dollars, it is considered that Insurers will be amply secured thereby, while at the same time each shareholder will know the extent of his individual liability. The capital proposed to be called up amounts to a large sum, and provision will be made for the creation of an ample Reserve Fund, which will, it is expected, in a very short time accumulate to an amount practically to give the fullest security both to Insurers and Insured, irrespective of the unpaid Capital.

It is intended to anticipate the termination of the Old Company, by dissolving it from and after the 31st December next, and measures are being taken for that purpose. In anticipating successful success for the New Company, it is only necessary to present to the public the results of the Old Company since its establishment in May 1866, as exhibited by the following figures:

The total premiums collected from the 11th May 1866 to the present time, a period of only two years and five months, amount to \$304,727.72. The losses which have been paid within the same period, have amounted to \$130,081.22 and include the large sum of \$35,270 lost by the Fire at Hongkong in Nov. 1867.

The amount now at the Credit of the Working Account, after paying all Expenses and Re-insurances to date, exceeds \$100,000. These figures fully warrant the most sanguine expectations of success, and it is but reasonable to expect that, strengthened with larger Capital, the present undertaking cannot fail to prove at least as successful as the former one. The Old Company, when it entered the field, had to create a business for itself, but the New one, in taking over the outstanding risks and connections of the Old Company, will at once receive a very large amount of premium and enter on a profitable and organized business. Moreover, there is no doubt that the risk of Fire in Hongkong has been greatly diminished by the Building Regulations now in force, and by the establishment of a Fire Brigade.

The following are the main features of the New Company:

1. A First Call of \$100, to be paid upon each share on allotment, and a further Call of \$100 to be paid in Six Months; all future Calls to be determined upon at General Meetings of the shareholders.
2. Interest at 12 per cent per annum to be in the first instance allowed on the paid up Capital, such interest to be payable half-yearly, on 30th June, and 30th December. The profits after deducting the said interest to be applied thus:—20 per cent, pro rata, amongst each of the shareholders as shall have contributed or influenced business to the Company, and the remainder in forming a Reserve Fund of \$250,000.
3. When such Reserve Fund shall have been accumulated, the payment of interest to cease, and the profits to be applied thus:—20 per cent to be distributed as already mentioned amongst the shareholders who shall have contributed business to the Company; 50 per cent to the augmentation of the Reserve Fund until it shall reach \$1,000,000, at which figure it is to be permanently maintained; and the remaining 50 per cent to be distributed by way of dividend amongst the shareholders generally.
4. No shareholder to hold more than 250 shares.
5. The Company to be managed by General Managers, with the assistance of a Consulting Committee.
6. The Funds of the Company to be deposited in Banks or in Government Securities approved of by the Committee.

The Deed of Association may be inspected at the Office of the General Managers, or at the Office of Mr. HENRY C. CALDWELL, the Solicitor of the Company.

Hongkong, December 15, 1868. de25

CHINA TRADER'S INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
THE General Dividend of Dollars Three Hundred and Fifty (\$350) per share will be payable at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants on and after the 15th inst.

By order,  
AUGUSTINE HERRARD & Co.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, December 9, 1868. ja2

## New Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.  
The Company's steamer "PHASE," Captain HINSTRY, will be dispatched for Shanghai on Monday, the 4th of January, at 9 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1868. ja2

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.  
The Company's steamer "DUPELIX," Capt. NOEL, will be dispatched for Shanghai & Yokohama, next Saturday, the 2nd of January, at 9 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HIS HOTEL will be conducted under a new arrangement commencing on the 1st of December. The Charges for Board will remain as follow:—  
Board, \$40 a month. Tiffin only, \$15 a month. Dinners only, \$30 a month. One Breakfast or one Tiffin, 80 cents. One Dinner, \$1.25.  
There is an excellent assortment of wines for sale at low prices.  
The Charges for Lodging will be very considerably reduced. Rooms are offered to monthly lodgers at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, or \$45 a month.  
Occasional Visitors are charged \$4 a day for their Rooms with or without board.  
There is an ample supply of Bathrooms, and Gas is laid on throughout the house.

Hongkong, November 23, 1868. tf

S. W. BAKER & Co.,  
DEG. to invite inspection of their New Lot of Goods for the Season, received per late arrivals, including:

Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Opera Cloaks, Dresses in plain and fancy Silks, Poplins, &c. Ruffs, and new Textures, French Robes, ready made, French Sashes, Belts, Jackets and Mantles, new shape Jupons, white and scarlet Corsets, Lace Falls, Lace and other Trimmings, Ribbons, and Ribbon Velvets in all colors, Hosiery, Kid, Cashmere, and Bouze Boots, white Satin Boots and Kid Gloves. A large assortment of Wool and Embroidery Works, as Cushion Patterns, Smoking Caps, Masala Sets, &c.

Sanger's Umbrellas, Christy's new shape Belt and Shell Hats, a choice lot of Neck Scarves, Ties, Wrappers, Collars, Socks, Fancy Towels and Coatings, Braces, &c.

Brussels Carpets, Velvet Pile Carpets and Rugs, All Wool Damasks, Lace Curtains, Table Covers in great variety, Damask Table Cloths in all sizes, Table Napkins, Doylies, Mantles, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Flannels, Wool Mats, Turkish and other Towels, &c.

Children's Trimmed Hats, Boots, Pefambulators, Picture Books, Toys, &c.

Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags fitted for Ladies and Gentlemen, Playing Cards, and a large assortment of Stationery and Perfumery Goods.

S. W. BAKER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 22, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.  
ALL Orders for Goods Supplied to or work done for the Hotel must be signed by the Secretary of the Company. The Company will not undertake to pay for any Goods Supplied without such Order.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
C. LANGDON DAVIES,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1868. tf

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.  
OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sundays, 8 to 12 A.M. for any Gentlemen who may feel the necessity of having any tonsorial operation performed.

W. P. MOORE.  
Hongkong, December 8, 1868. jan8

SAYLE & Co.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

RESPECTFULLY solicit inspection of their New GOODS, in the following Departments.

SILKS.

Evening Dresses—Velvets.

RIBBONS.

Lace—Fancy Dresses.

HOSIERY.

Gloves—Trimmings.

HAIRDRESSERY.

Manchester—Prints.

MANTLES.

Shawls—Jackets.

BONNETS.

Ladies' Outfits.

BABY LINEN.

Gentlemen's Hats—Gloves.

HOSIERY.

Tailoring in all its Branches.

PERFUMERY, &c.

Household Linens—Blankets.

CARPETS.

FURNISHING DRAPERY, &c.

P.S.—The Dress-making, Millinery and Tailoring are under the Superintendence of experienced West End hands.

Hongkong, November 12, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

NOTICE.  
THE Office of the Undersigned has this day been removed to No. 22 B, corner of STANLEY and PORTLAND STREETS.

GHUN & Co.  
Hongkong, December 17, 1868.

NOTICE.  
ESTATE OF DENT AND CO.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of Ten per cent on the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees, will be paid on the 1st January next.

On application to the undersigned, at the office of the Trustees, Fiddler's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with warrants signed by the Trustees which will be payable on presentation at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By order of the Trustees,  
P. WHEBLEY,  
Hongkong, November 28, 1868. ja1

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN" AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

(From the "Strait Times," July 27, 1868.)

Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that Literature as represented by the Press had made and was making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published monthly by Mr. Saint, the proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper. This publication is well printed on good paper, and in size and shape is very like its well-known namesake or prototype at home, and is equally a mine containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China, that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with apparently successful result.

The publication is altogether a very interesting one, and wishing it every success, we commend it to the attention and support of our readers.

(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most deserving Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr. N. B. DUNNYS, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the best Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

(From the "London Examiner," May 16, 1868.)

This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports of China and Japan"] is intended as a guide for travellers and residents in China and Japan, and as a book of reference for mercantile men generally. It contains an account, historical and political, of all the open ports of those countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. DUNNYS, and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value. \*\*\*

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only enumerate. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general character, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found as useful history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and still comparatively, unknown to Europeans.

The descriptions of Nagasaki, Yedo, Yokohama, and the other Treaty Ports of Japan are so elaborate and interesting as those of the Chinese ports. A copious index and a useful appendix containing many hints and much appropriate advice to travellers and others, is also included in the volume. The entire work affords a vast amount of information, pleasantly written, and we doubt not will be perused with interest by many who will never visit the Eastern seas.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31, *Colchester*, British barque 357, Person, Chafon, December 20, General.

Dec. 31, *Isles of the South*, British ship, 821, Davidson, Swatow, Dec. 28, Ballast.

Dec. 31, *Tigre*, French steamer, 1700, Boulevar, Suez, Aden, Galle, Singapore and Saigon, Nov. 27, Dec. 3, 13, 23 and 26, General.

Dec. 31, *Shirley*, Amer. ship, 1049, H. W. Ferguson, New York, July 16, 1,000 tons Coal.

Dec. 31, *Himalaya*, for Singapore, &c.

Dec. 31, *Johanna Mathilde*, for Saigon.

Dec. 31, *Maria*, for Amoy.

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## PASSENGERS.

The following European passengers left this for Canton on 20th.

(None recorded.)

The following European passengers arrived here from Canton on the 31st:—

(None recorded.)

ARRIVED.—Per *Tigre*, Messrs Lindau, Guivola, fives, Alaquiva, Marivou, Riassau, Latouche, Nubal, Labeledan, Brault, Eacure, Escondilla, Piazet, Smith, Nunez, wife and 2 infants, Gifford Parker, Green, Morel, Seille, Colomb, Grillon, Du Port, Wernin, Admes, Vincent, Lique, Thypre, Anne, Dury and two interpreters, Fraschini, La Baron Galvagne, Miss Joseph, and 70 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Colchester*, from Chafon, reports fine weather and steady N.E. monsoon all the passage to Hongkong. On 24th Dec., spoke the British ship *Golden Fleece*, from Chafon bound to Swatow.

The American ship *Shirley*, from New York, reports: crossed the Equator on 20th August, in long. 29.50 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 27th Sept., in lat. 39.16 S.; came to Macassar Straits on 23rd Nov., had light winds and calm to the Pacific, then N.E. monsoon until arrival in Hongkong on 31st Dec.; 165 days out.

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explanation. Let the Rhenish Society speak for themselves. Either the statements of Pastor Maurach are based on reports from China, or Pastor Maurach is a very naughty man. Our columns will be open to any communication that the Reverend Mr. Krolewsky of the Rhenish Mission or his colleagues may see fit to address to us, with the view of solving this most interesting mystery.

1868.

WITH the chimera of midnight the current year fades away into the past and is henceforth historical. It will scarcely be deemed an unimportant one in the record of foreign intercourse with China, while it has witnessed the termination of a successful revolution in Japan. As regards these countries and the much less important but socially interesting events which have, during its course, transpired in this Colony, we purpose, in accordance with an old custom, to shortly furnish a record to which residents may in future years refer. But whoever shall undertake this work with reference to the universal history of the past year will have no light task. The successful termination of the Abyssinian Expedition, the Revolution in Spain, the election of a new President in the United States, and the defeat of the Impeachment bill against Andrew Johnson; the resignation of Mr. Disraeli and his ministry, the Fenian troubles, and the extension of the Franchise at Home; the construction of new lines of Ocean cables between France and America and other countries; reform in our own telegraphic system; attempts upon the lives of European sovereigns; improvements and discoveries in the art and material of war; fearful earthquakes scarce equalled in the annals of history, with volcanic eruptions which recall the horrors pictured by old writers; the advances of Russia in Central Asia; a new frontier war in India—these events, taken at random as memory recalls them in casting one's eye over the map, and which form scarce a fractional part of those which history will record upon her pages, afford a field for record and comment beyond the scope of journalistic columns. It has indeed been a year of changes, and the depression in mercantile circles has not tended to make commercial men regard it as one of good fortune apart even from political and natural convulsions. In wishing our readers "A Happy New Year" with the incoming midnight, we sincerely trust that but the more cheerful elements of the past twelve months will repeat themselves in those about to commence. May those effects of the recent great crisis which have so disastrously affected 1868 cease to influence 1869. Hope is at least ours while speaking of the future, and we sincerely trust that better fortune than heretofore will attend this colony and its residents during the coming year.

LOCAL.

THE weather for the last few days has taken people rather by surprise, especially those who, preferring the winter atmosphere of a week since, were basking themselves that Winter had forgotten to call upon us, with his doubled-up gait, his pinched expression, his blue nose, and his very cold bath. Celestial meteorologists are said to have been no less taken aback by the sudden change; and although it is difficult to say that Chinese should be better informed or more weather-wise in this respect than the foreign residents, their opinions will probably not be disputed at the present time. The greatest scale of the cold weather's advent has not been marked by many steps—the cold season having hurried up amazingly in order to be in "time" for 1869. On the day after Christmas and on Christmas Day, our register of the thermometer showed the thermometer to be over 70; two days afterwards it hovered over or under 60; and yesterday the final jump was made into warm weather by 40. The thermometer then reached the ice-free point 32° F. A facetious correspondent, noting this fact, remarks that the existence of ice in Whampoa is not at all surprising, as ice also existed in Queen's Road—at 3 cents a pound. In Canton the residents have been shivering as far as 88° would allow; and here in Hongkong teeth-chattering has been done at about the same figure. What may be doing at the Peak no one has been bold enough to communicate; but a discount of ten per cent upon the above rates may safely be allowed for. The suddenness of the change, however, has intensified the effect, and there is no doubt that the bracing effect upon residents will fully compensate for the inconvenience.

NEW IDEA FOR FAMILY PORTRAITS.—A gentleman from Paris paid a visit to a country dame in whose parlour he saw the portrait of a lovely woman of, say, five and twenty. Upon the entrance of the lady, her visitor naturally asked her if the picture was a family portrait, and was told that it represented her deceased daughter. "Has it been long since you lost her?" asked the gentleman. "Alas, sir," replied the lady, "she died just after birth, and I have had the portrait painted to represent her as she would appear if she had lived until now."

POMES AND VANITIES.—The mayor of a country town was questioning the boys at a ragged school, and he asked them what were the pomes and vanities of this wicked world. He asked them one by one, but they could not tell him. At last a little boy, near the bottom said, "I know, sir. The mayor and corporation going to church, sir."

## ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

THE M. 1 steamer Tygre, Captain Boileau, from Suva with dates to the 27th ult., Aden, 3rd, Galle 14th and Singapore 21st inst., bringing the Marseilles mail of the 19th ult., arrived in Harbour this afternoon.

The following are the later telegrams, dated London:

3rd December.—The Bank of England has today raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent. The P. & O. Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. Disraeli and the Ministry have issued a Circular announcing their resignation.

New York, Nov. 28th.—Widening uplands 25c. Stock of Cotton at American Ports 215,000 bales. Week's Receipts 74,000 bales. Week's Exports to Great Britain 20,000 bales. Gold 156½. Exchange on London 104½.

Bombay, 1st Dec.—Exchange on London 111½, 12/10; on China 217; on Calcutta 100½. 1st December.—The Conservatives have carried the elections in Mid-Somerset and West Riding of Yorkshire. Latest news from Spain is to the effect that the Republic has expressed their displeasure at the monarchial demonstration at Valladolid. The Government has accordingly ordered the prefects to prevent disturbances.

1st December.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, 7 lbs. Shirtings unchanged. 40s Mule Twist 1/2. The Coffee Market closed less active.

2nd.—The Earl of Mayo left Suva yesterday for Bombay. He has won the thanks of the Government for his services in the Thames. The Marquis Darnley has been gazetted Viscountess Beaumont.

3rd.—The Disraeli Ministry has issued a Circular stating they feel it due to their honour as well as to their policy to resign. Mr Gladstone will probably succeed Mr Disraeli. The present result of the Elections gives three hundred and eighty-four Liberals and two hundred and eighty-two Conservatives. The Directors of the Fenian and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of six per cent.

3rd December.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat and prices drooping. Reserve of Notes in the Bank of £3,500,000. Total Bullion in the Bank of £18,125,000. Total Week's Sales of Cotton 85,000 bales. Total Week's Imports of Cotton 97,000 bales. Western India Cotton 7½d.

4th December.—Her Majesty the Queen, upon the recommendation of Mr Disraeli, has appointed Mr Gladstone to form a New Ministry.

A demonstration occurred yesterday at the Montmartre Cemetery, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Deputy Baudin. It is stated that Sir A. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice, will probably be appointed Lord Chancellor of England. Advice from Paris state that sixty-two persons have been arrested in consequence of the demonstration at Montmartre Cemetery.

5th December.—Mr Gladstone proposes the following, to form the New Ministry:—The Earl of Clarendon to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr Robert Lowe to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr John Bright to be Secretary of State for India. Mr. Childers to be Secretary of State for War. Mr. Childers to be Secretary of State for War. Mr. Childers to be Secretary of State for War.

6th December.—The London Observer states that it is definitely settled that the following will form the new Ministry:—Mr. Gladstone, first Lord of the Treasury; Sir W. P. Wood, Lord High Chancellor; Mr. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Austin Bruce, Secretary of State for Home Department; Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

7th December.—Grey shirtings 8½ lbs. 9½. 7 lbs. 8½. Twist 1/2.

SAIGON.  
(Straits Times.)

A trade is beginning between Saigon and the French Settlement in the South Seas of New Caledonia. The Le Porrait left for that Colony on the 26th ult. via Singapore and Sydney. There are great complaints made of the number of deserters and soldiers of Amantia and Chinese thieves and pickpockets, the police being, as with ourselves, nearly powerless against them. A Theatre is being established under the direction of Mr. Pétres Maillois, Comedian from the Conservatoire Imperial of Paris. The John Bull Tug Company Limited is to have a capital of £20,000, in 20 shares of £1,000 each, and is to consist of Merchants and Consignees of vessels only, who can give business to the Company. The English prospectus puts the price of the John Bull at £18,000, and the French at £10,000, payable, half when the Company is established, and the other later on in calls. The Company to begin business on the 1st January, 1869. We wish the Company every success. Half the capital has been already subscribed for, principally by Chinese.

A Degree of Governor O'Brien, of 19th November, establishes a Reformatory for the detention and education of young boys criminals at Tong-Koon under military rules. One of the peculiar features of the *Corrier de Saigon*, illustrative of the relations subsisting between the natives and their rulers, is a column which appears, now and then, containing petitions of the natives to the Court of Justice for natives (Bureau de Justice indigène) and the answers to them. The petitions seem to be very numerous to be principally by Annamites for relatives—and almost always pray for a mitigation of punishment. The petitioners' names are given in full, as well as the object of the petitions—then follows the reply of the judge, with his reasons—given with such quiet and primitive plainness as to be very striking.

A decree of the Governor, dated 27th

October, forbids the introduction and circulation in Cochinchina of M. Rochefort's paper *La Lanterne*. The *Corrier de Saigon* states that the weekly service of the Messageries Impériales would probably begin last month (Nov.) by the despatch of a steamer from Marseilles on the 14th November instead of the 19th as heretofore. Freight on Specie by the Co's boats, East of Singapore, is now 1 per cent lower according to the latest paper. Everything was quiet in the interior, and the robber bands in the forest of the North-east were dispersing for want of food. At Kienjin, the leader of the late murderous attack on that post was publicly executed on the 27th October.

STAMPS AND HUMBBUG (?)

The following is the letter appearing in the *London and China Express* which is referred to in our leading column:

"Hamburg, November 3:—  
"A paragraph appeared lately in a local paper of this city, stating that a Pastor Maurach, of Oberpappen, near Dorpat in Lieland, had inserted an advertisement in the *Central Government Gazette* requesting the readers to send him spoiled stamps for a charitable purpose. It added that the Chinese have taken a sudden fancy for accumulating unsold stamps, and, and even the walls of their rooms are covered with postage stamps, which they cut out and paste on in various combinations and devices, and that they buy them in any quantity—in thousands and even millions, paying for them at the rate of a dollar per hundred. It was further stated that the Rhenish Missionary Society, which has its representative in various parts of China, would be glad to receive such collections of spoiled stamps, and that it devotes the money derived from their sale to the education of children that have been abandoned or sold by their parents. Having ascertained from some juvenile friends of mine that they were quite willing to devote their collections of stamps for such a philanthropic purpose, I wrote to the above-named clergyman to ask if the statement made was correct, and if so, suggested his giving me an address in Germany to which they might be sent, rather than the more distant Russian provinces. He replied that it is all true as stated in the paragraph, and begs me to send any quantity I may obtain to Herr Edmund Hangelordt, at Leipzig, who will receive and forward them to their destination; in consequence of which I have sent him about four thousand such stamps of various countries, mostly up nearly into small packets of one hundred each. I relate this narrative in the cause of humanity, and appeal through your columns and those of the *London and China Telegraph* to the sympathies of the juvenile members of the families of many of your readers, who may have made such collections of spoiled stamps, and do not know what to do with them. They will be doing a good work by forwarding them to the above address at Leipzig."

NEGRO HUSBANDS.

Another patriarch, whom I never saw, and whose name I have forgotten, came to my knowledge in the following manner:—A sturdy, middle-aged negro, called Caesar, entered my office and inquired if he could not have his wife and children. "Certainly," said I. "But she's got another husband, and things is powerful mixed up. Let us hear the whole story." "Ye see I was sold away from here fifteen years ago into the Alabama. Well, ever since that freedom I've been working 'to get back; and last week I gets back and finds my wife all right and powerful glad to see me. But she thought I was dead, and so she's been married these ten years, and she's got a man a livin' with her now. He's a drafted old man; he can scarcely see. She wants me, and wants him to go away, but he won't go. It was a complicated and delicate case. According to the laws of South Carolina the first marriage was binding, precisely as if the marriage had been white, while Bureau orders declared that such persons as were living in lawful wedlock at the date of emancipation were husband and wife, as the extension of all other claims. I was looking at the hale, middle-aged man before me, and remembering the blind slavery of his rival, I ventured to make this a special case, and decided according to the civil statute: 'You can have your wife,' said I. 'If you have worked your way back from Alabama for her sake, you deserve her. I'll write you an order to put you in possession.' 'An order about this?' he asked. 'Why? take your own children, of course.' I means his child—the old woman's child and his. 'His says she won't go if she can't have all his child.' An when we offers to take him the old man he hollers and says, 'What's to come o' me? He's such an old man, ye see, he can't so much as see to light his pipe. After he's got it filled one of us has to put some fire on it for he can't get it to smoke if some of us don't light some straw to put on his pipe.' 'They are your children,' I decided, cutting all knots with the statute. 'All the children of the wife are the children of the husband. Tell the old man that. It will at least enable you to make good terms with him.' The result was that the wife drove to the younger husband, while the elder remained in the family as a sort of poor relation. 'Draw down the curtain, Rogers,' in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*.

A NERVOUS GOVERNOR an amusing story is told of Earl Balmora Governor of New South Wales. During his country tour he had to receive several deputations at once. They charged him in a body. It is well known that the Governor is rather nervous and ill at ease. Showing some hesitation in meeting his well-meaning assistants, it is said that the Countess pushed him forward, exclaiming, 'Walk on, man! Walk on! I don't see you.' His Excellency, however, appears to have taken advantage of public occasions.

A REFORMER.—As a clergyman was lately preaching a long and dull sermon from the text, 'Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting,' the congregation began to get weary and go out greatly to the annoyance of the minister, who finally stopped in his sermon, and said, 'That's right, gentlemen: as fast as you are weighed, pass out.' He continued his sermon for some length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving the church.

A DANDY getting measured for a pair of riding-boots, observed, 'Make them cover the calf.' 'Heavens!' exclaimed the shoemaker, astounded, surveying his customer: 'I have not got leather enough.'

ENOCH ARDEN.

A variation on the "Enoch Arden" romance is narrated as an incident of last week in a country town of Cork. The heroine of the adventure, married ten years ago, was shortly afterwards forsaken by her husband, who emigrated to America. At the end of nine years she married again, the second husband, like the first, belonging to the labouring class. Soon after this the story of the first husband was reported, whereupon the woman, who had kept the fact of her first marriage a profound secret, immediately disappeared, and the most diligent search by both husbands has failed to discover her retreat. A correspondent, referring to this incident, says:—'It reminds me of an older one, to which you will perhaps allow me to call attention as an authentic example of the most morbid, morose, English, and constitutional behaviour under such tolerable and not-to-be-married circumstances. It is mentioned in Lydon's "Rivisions" as from an entry in the parish register of Bernadine, A.D. 1604:—

"The form of a solemn vow made by a man and his wife, having been long absent, through which occasion the woman being married to another man [he] took her again following."

"The woman's story, as related by her beloved husband, I am right sure that I have in my absence taken another man to be my husband; but here, before God and this company, I do renounce and forsake him; and do promise to keep myself only unto this during life, and to perform all other duties which I first promised unto thee in our marriage."

"Then follows a short, occasional prayer, and the entry concludes with the names of the parties, and the attestation of the 'parson, clerk, &c.' I regret that I cannot say any 'speech' of the old man's to complete this notice, but I hope some exemplar record of his sentiments may yet be discovered by local antiquaries; or that in the opposite case we may indulge in the reasonable conjecture that he gave a cordial consent, by silence, to the termination of his experience of matrimony."

A SPANISH REPUBLIC.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Enlightenment will not, as a rule, feel much sympathy with the despotic government which Victor Hugo has struggled against. Right or wrong, the Barons of the Pyrenees, the Trues, the Justs, and other politico-theoretical properties, and it is not to be wondered that the frequent extravagances and failures of the republican party have produced a great deal of scepticism as to the possibility of the permanence of the republican form of government.

How far this apprehension is just, and what are the real prospects of republicanism, are wide questions which we cannot now discuss; but whatever may be the truth respecting them, it appears to us that many of the conditions which are suitable to the establishment of republics occur in the case of Spain. In the first place, there is no country of the same extent in all Europe in which the local spirit is so strong; or in which it animates the whole of the population, and animates the Basque provinces, Catalonia, Aragon, Castile, Andalusia, want very little encouragement to organize themselves into cantons or provinces as distinct as Bernes, Lucerne, Zurich, and the Grisons, and yet so much connected together, as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The local spirit, indeed, is so powerful, that the Carlist revolt, the great object of the Basques, was to maintain the despotic privileges which they had possessed from remote antiquity.

To secure themselves a obtaining his object they were quite ready to support what would have been a despotism for the rest of Spain. Another point which in favour of such a scheme is the state of religion throughout the country. The Decrees of the Junta indicate the truth of the assertions made by several of the writers who have informed upon the subject, and which, by the way, were sufficiently probably, that the great religious fermentation which is extending over the whole of Europe is in operation in Spain as well as elsewhere. But notwithstanding this, the population is practically unanimous in its religious convictions, whatever differences may exist as to the political position which ought to be assigned to the Church. The Spaniards are all Catholics, whatever they may think of the priests and of toleration. This fact would supply a most powerful bond of union between the various provinces if they should determine to constitute themselves into a republic, more or less resembling Switzerland or the United States. The only real dangers to which Switzerland has been exposed in this generation are those which have arisen out of religious divisions. The difference between Catholics and Protestants was the soil of the troubles of the Sonderbund, and is closely connected with the intrigues which from time to time break out into downright disorder and tumult in Geneva between the Protestant Conservatives and the Catholic Democrats, who are in favour of annexation to France.

Besides these favourable circumstances, it should be borne in mind that the great evils of Spanish history have been just of that sort which would be least likely to occur in a federal republic than in a monarchy, and that on the other hand, the state of society is one in which such a form of government would meet with the support of the best and soundest part of the population. The great evils of Spanish government under the weakened Crown who, it may be hoped, has finally expelled herself from the country, were—extreme centralization, the maintenance of an enormous, costly and utterly disproportionate army to the wants of the country; and, above all, disingenuous, tricky speculation continually on the watch to bring again by stealth the abuses which had been outlawed, though not rooted out, by legislation. A federal republic would give the necessary security against the first and second of these evils, and would reduce the third to its natural dimensions, whatever they may be.

Such a form of government would render centralization impossible, and would probably replace, at all events to a very great extent, the present standing army by an efficient national guard, after the Swiss model. A people so warlike as the Spaniards, living

in a country which is probably more defensible than any other in Europe, would be perfectly safe when so protected against invasion or insult, and the saving, not in money, but in more important ways, would be so great as to give their wonderful natural resources something like a chance of receiving their proper share of attention. The centralization which, in the existing state of things, invests the Minister of the Interior at Madrid with a command over every alcald in the country, would fall of itself if such a form of government as we are discussing would be established, and it would moreover, be extremely difficult to re-establish it if the people of the provinces were once well accustomed to the management of their own affairs. The advantage of this in making revolution difficult, and government regular and steady, can hardly be overrated. When a government has a single neck and a single hand it is fatally easy; as all experience has shown, to strike off its head and to seize the reins as they fall from the grasp of the hand which held them. As to superstition, we have already believed that, notwithstanding the character of the events which are now passing before us, the reactionary party in Spain must be very strong. Under a federal republic the power of the priests would no doubt make itself felt widely and deeply; but it would have its natural effect and no more. The priests would not reign through the conscience of the sovereign, and the people at large would be able, if they chose, to keep their faith within those limits which are essential to the independence of the state. More than this cannot be expected from any form of government. Lastly, the common voice of every person who knows anything about Spain affirms the fact that the common people, especially the peasantry, are the best part of the population, and that the classes which have hitherto monopolized political power at the seat of government are the worst part of it. But the only way by which the great body of the people, considered the best part of the nation, can be thoroughly and cordially interested in the work of government is by bringing the process home to their own doors and putting political power into their own hands. It is quite true that in particular states of society this process may be easily carried too far. It may admit of much question whether in our own country, for instance, a little more centralization and a little less local government might not be an improvement; but that is a question which the Government is thoroughly and essentially popular, and because pretty nearly every adult male in the country, to say nothing of a good many members of the other sex of man, takes a personal interest, more or less intelligent and vigorous, in political affairs. When a country is so circumstanced many things which in some points of view might be called local affairs are likely to be better managed by a body which represents the whole country than by one which represents the particular district immediately affected; but generations must pass before this, or anything like it, will be true of Spain.

WORKING-MEN CANDIDATES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*.)

The newspapers publish a short but remarkable document in reference to the Chelsea election in these words:—"Having regard to all the circumstances of this case, we are of opinion that it is desirable for the Liberal cause that Mr Odger should retire from the candidature in favour of Sir Henry Hoare. (Signed) Thomas Hughes, J. Stansfeld, Pitt Taylor." This decision will, no doubt, be read with great regret by many persons for whose opinion we have the deepest respect, and especially by Mr Mill, who, if we remember rightly, informed Mr Odger that there was no one in whom he felt so much interest. We have no wish to say anything to the observations, which we made some weeks since and were obliged by hostile criticism to vindicate, upon the personal claims of Mr Odger to a seat in Parliament. We have no reason to doubt that he will honourably accept and act upon the award of the arbitrators to whom the question of his or Sir Henry Hoare's retirement was referred, and the modification will, no doubt, be a sharp one to him, as well as to many of those who earnestly wish to see a certain number of working men in Parliament. We propose, without reference to Mr Odger personally, to say a few words on the general subject which his case suggests.

In the first place, it is perfectly clear that whatever may be the prepossessions, the hopes or fears, of particular persons, the nation at large does not mean to allow the Reform Bill to change its habits in any fundamental or revolutionary manner. The very same men in most instances, the same sort of men in almost every instance, as composed the last Parliament and its predecessors will compose the next Parliament and its successors. They will be divided by much the same sort of difference of opinion. The new blood which is being poured into the old veins is blood of the old character. The new faces to be seen in the House of Commons next spring will belong as of old to rich people who are locally unimpaired and want a seat in Parliament to raise lawyers who wish to get to the high places of their profession, to young men who are in a position which enables them to make a profession of politics; in a word, to members of the very same class which have peopled the House not only since 1832, but since a much earlier date. Appearances which cannot well be deceptive at so late a period of the canvass, indicate that there will be hardly a single working man elected to the new Parliament or at all events that their number will be exceedingly small. The case of Chelsea is a very strong one. Mr Odger, the month in his favour, and one would have expected that the borough for which he was a candidate would include a large proportion of working-men voters, especially as he chose it when he might have been brought forward for other metropolitan constituencies; yet three referees, who would probably be inclined to sympathize strongly with him, decide that he is continuing to stand he will endanger the success of the Liberal cause, and run a risk of losing the election of a Conservative.

This state of things is certainly remarkable. It appears to us to prove to demonstration the truth of an opinion which was expressed at length in some of the very earliest numbers of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This opinion was—and is—that the rich, the educated, and the prosperous part of the nation required no artificial monopoly of political power, inasmuch as their real genuine power in the country was enormous, and would be found by experiment to be so if they would only rely upon it instead of clinging to securities

which were of no real value to them. Whether it is altogether desirable that they should have so much power is another question; that they have is a fact got it, the list of candidates for the impending election leaves no sort of doubt.

If we pass to the question whether this is matter of congratulation or not, we should imagine that the commonplaces which at present would find most favour with the ordinary run of Liberals would be somewhat to this effect. They would say, 'Let there be by all means, be working-men members. Every one would rejoice to see working men in the House, taking their seats by men of rank, talent, and wealth, inherited or acquired. The mixture would be good for all parties, and would tend to bring together all classes, and to consolidate them into one whole. There is something so plausible, so humane, and so friendly in this sentiment that it is impossible that it should not be wrong; and when we examine its meaning a little more fully it is not difficult to see where the fault lies. It is that a great deal of real contempt and hypocrisy is concealed under the veil of philanthropic cordiality which covers it.

The very form which the expression of the sentiment almost invariably takes implies that the working-men members are to come into the House only in every small number, as picked specimens, and by way of illustrating a principle. They are wanted in order that we may show the world how in this country an exceptionally intellectual, short-maker may come to sit by the side of the heir of a dukedom, and be recognized by him as a man and a brother. In short, the sentiment, as usually expressed, would, if written out in full, be something to this effect: 'My dear working man, I have the greatest possible respect for you. I feel you so little that I should be very well pleased to see eight or ten of you in Parliament as representatives of your class. If they were there, I would treat them with the utmost respect and would display in their persons, with the greatest possible satisfaction, the skill which I have derived partly from art, in stroking the fur on a cat's back, the right way.' When we remember that working men of one sort or another form a considerable majority of the adult male population of the whole country, it appears to us absurd to take this sort of line with respect to them. The presence of a small number of working men in the House would, as it seems to us, do neither harm nor good. Admitted that a few election in such numbers as to give them the same proportion of members as they form in the population of the country, suggest that the majority of the House of Commons should be tailors, masons, carpenters, bricklayers, footmen and the like, and you suggest a really important change, but we have not yet found many persons who desire to see such a change as this.

On the other hand, the election of a certain number of working men simply because they are mechanics, and irrespective of their personal qualifications, would be a hollow compliment of the least possible importance. We do not at all mean to say that a working man might not have qualities which ought to seat him in the House of Commons, just as a man who happened to have an odd name might have such qualities; but it would, we think, be as unwise to elect a few working men as specimens of that class as to elect a man who had a very odd name as a specimen of the class of men who have very odd names. Domestic servants are a numerous and respectable class of the community, but no one would think of electing a footman just to see how he would look in the House of Commons, and by way of recognizing the rights of footmen to a sort of conventional equality which after all is not real equality.

When examined to the bottom, the anxiety to see a few working men in Parliament after their names will, we think, be found to be connected with that radical misconception of the House of Commons which leads people to wish for the representation of minorities. The mistake of those who take this view is that they forget that the type and primary function of the House is government. It debates, it is true, but it debates in order to command, not in order to diffuse information. People are sent to Parliament to vote and not to talk, except with a view to voting. Hence the question to be decided at an election is, Who is to govern us, and on what principles? Those who think that working men ought to govern ought to wish to see a majority of working men on the benches of the House, for the House is a collection of rulers, not a museum of specimens.

Whilst we attach very little importance one way or the other to the presence of a small number of working men in the House of Commons, and whilst we think that for a variety of obvious reasons it will be found best as a general rule to elect the sort of members who are at present in the way of being elected, we ought to add two additional remarks to prevent misconception. In the first place, we do not understate in any degree the importance of the change produced by the Reform Bill. It has given vast power to the workers, and no doubt they will use it, but they will use it at the polls and not in the House itself. We have no doubt that the fact that a vast number of working men have votes will make their felt forcibly enough in the next Parliament, be the members who they may; and this is simply the natural result of the change which has been made, which was clearly necessary, and which, therefore, it is useless to discuss. In the next place we fully recognize the fact that a working man might make a very good member of Parliament, though we should expect that if he did he would soon cease to be a working man. Mr John Lubbock is no longer a journeyman tailor, and Mr Lincoln laid aside his rail-splitting some time before he was elected President. The least reflection will show that it would be as difficult for a real working man who had to do hard bodily labour from six to six, say as a mason, to be a useful member of Parliament as for a married woman with a nursery full of small children to do so. Pay him a salary and he ceases to be a real working man; he then becomes a professional politician, which is quite a different department of industry.

DEAN RAMSEY, in his "Pillip Table Talk," relates a story of Robert Hall. One of the members of his flock, a pious and pious man, took Hall to task for not preaching more frequently or more fully on predestination. Hall, the most ardent of men on this awful question, was very indignant and, looking steadily at his censor, said: "Sir, I see you are predestined to be an ass, and what is more, I see that you are determined to make your calling and election sure."







## Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage charges on Docks and Packets of Patterns addressed to the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

## Via Southampton.

Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 " "  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 " "  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 " "  
For every additional 4 oz., 12 " "

## Via Marseilles.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 " "  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 " "  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 " "  
For every additional 4 oz., 16 " "  
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

1. It is hereby notified for general information that the Contract between the Government of Mauritius and the Union Steamship Company for the conveyance of Mails once a Month between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, having terminated, the correspondence for Mauritius will be forwarded from this Office in the Mail for Aden, from whence it will be sent to its destination by the French Mail packets leaving Aden, for Bourbon and Mauritius on the 23rd of each Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off, the correspondence for those Colonies, unless marked to be forwarded by Private Ship, will, in future, be sent in the Mails for London, at the following rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, viz:—

Upon Letters sent by way of Southampton, 46 cents each 1/2 oz.

When sent by way of Marseilles, 54 " "

Newspaper via Southampton, 54 " "

Newspapers via Marseilles, 6 " "

Book Packets via Southampton, 10 " "

Under 4 oz., 20 cents; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 28 cents; for every additional 8 oz., 20 cents.

Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents under 4 oz.; 28 cents above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.; and 28 cents for every additional 8 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, 12 " "

Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 24 " "

" 5 " 12, 36 " "

" 12 " 20, 48 " "

" 20 " 28, 60 " "

" 28 " 36, 72 " "

" 36 " 44, 84 " "

" 44 " 52, 96 " "

" 52 " 60, 108 " "

" 60 " 68, 120 " "

" 68 " 76, 132 " "

" 76 " 84, 144 " "

" 84 " 92, 156 " "

" 92 " 100, 168 " "

" 100 " 108, 180 " "

" 108 " 116, 192 " "

" 116 " 124, 204 " "

" 124 " 132, 216 " "

" 132 " 140, 228 " "

" 140 " 148, 240 " "

" 148 " 156, 252 " "

" 156 " 164, 264 " "

" 164 " 172, 276 " "

" 172 " 180, 288 " "

" 180 " 188, 300 " "

" 188 " 196, 312 " "

" 196 " 204, 324 " "

" 204 " 212, 336 " "

" 212 " 220, 348 " "

" 220 " 228, 360 " "

" 228 " 236, 372 " "

" 236 " 244, 384 " "

" 244 " 252, 396 " "

" 252 " 260, 408 " "

" 260 " 268, 420 " "

" 268 " 276, 432 " "

" 276 " 284, 444 " "

" 284 " 292, 456 " "

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" 300 " 308, 480 " "

" 308 " 316, 492 " "

" 316 " 324, 504 " "

" 324 " 332, 516 " "

" 332 " 340, 528 " "

" 340 " 348, 540 " "

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" 1132 " 1140, 1728 " "

" 1140 " 1148, 1740 " "

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## Miscellaneous.

**Score BOOKS**  
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THE  
CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.  
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong.  
"3388 PE-DENT ST. WITH APPENDIX.  
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.  
Price, \$5.  
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Con-  
tents of this Book:-

- CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.  
Four Treaties with China.  
1.—Treaty with Great Britain,  
Chinese Text of the same.  
2.—Treaty with the United States.  
3.—Treaty with France.  
4.—Treaty with Russia.  
Supplementary Treaty with Russia.  
CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
Articles of Trade with China.  
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.  
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.  
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues,  
Chinese Text of the same.  
4.—Description of Articles of Import.  
5.—Description of Articles of Export.  
CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.  
Foreign Commerce with China.  
1.—Port of Canton.  
2.—Port of Shanghai.  
3.—Port of Hongkong.  
4.—Port of Amoy.  
5.—Port of Swatow.  
6.—Port of Ningpo.  
7.—Port of Shanghai.  
8.—Port of Hongkong.  
9.—Port of Amoy.  
10.—Port of Swatow.  
11.—Port of Ningpo.  
12.—Port of Shanghai.  
13.—Port of Hongkong.  
14.—Port of Amoy.  
CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.  
Foreign Commerce with Japan.  
1.—Treaty between Great Britain and  
Japan.  
2.—Treaty between Great Britain and  
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3.—Treaty between Great Britain and  
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Japan.  
CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.  
Money, Weights, &c., in China.  
1.—Chinese Currency.  
2.—Chinese Measures.  
3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.  
4.—Measures of Capacity.  
5.—Measures of Length.  
6.—Chinese Land Measures.  
7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.  
CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.  
Western Money, Weights, &c.  
1.—Annexes Money, &c.  
2.—Port of Saigon.  
3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.  
4.—Siamese Money, Weights, &c.  
5.—Netherlands India.  
6.—Philippine Islands.  
7.—Selling Directions for Panay I.  
8.—Malaya States—Singapore, &c.  
9.—Burmese Money, Weights, &c.  
10.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Ma-  
dras, Bombay.  
11.—Ceylon.  
12.—English and French Weights, &c.  
13.—United States of America.  
CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.  
Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.  
1.—Comparison of Prices.  
2.—Relating to Exchanges.  
3.—Relating to Time.  
4.—Comparison of Weights.  
5.—Measurement of Cargo.  
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Direc-  
tions for the Coast of China, and for the  
Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of  
Chinese Words occurring in Charts and  
Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Po-  
sitions of places on the Chinese and Japa-  
nese Coasts.  
The author in his Preface says:—"The  
tables in Chap. VII., for estimating price,  
measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have  
been selected from those constantly in use  
among the foreign merchants in China.  
Those for calculating the price of tea in  
dollar or pence have been copied from the  
more extended tables, by the kind permis-  
sion of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The  
last section of the same chapter on "Move-  
ments in Bullion," has been prepared and  
furnished for the Guide by Patrick B.  
Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of  
India at Hongkong, who has had much ex-  
perience in the exchanges and movements  
of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.  
The Appendix of Sailing Directions has  
been reprinted from the "China Pilot."  
With short interruptions, the coasts from  
Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in  
it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Direc-  
tions have been improved by the insertion  
of the Chinese characters for the names of  
all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the  
China Mail Agents, or direct to  
CHARLES A. SAINT,  
(Late A. Shortland & Co.)  
China Mail Office, Jan. 9, 1869.

## Chinese Advertisements.

**白告梳燕**  
司公險保爐布味亞  
成癸倫華第爐亞  
架亥新壹保茲  
巴年加銀者  
刺月支其本  
參八交填風  
公月加補火  
司廿利項輪  
啟六吉打船  
日望可照  
明在船  
保單  
公  
啟

**啟館本**  
啟者今未士地  
德臣公司之生  
英八月十五號  
自與未士地承  
數目所有各支  
管理故特字通  
英八月十五號  
未士地謹啟

啟者本館承印各行門票告  
白等項利便諸君  
以備唐人閱看如  
每五十個字銀半  
六十字銀半  
一仙士此第一月  
等之如欲再印  
日後唐字刷印  
者多將紙幅  
贈又啟

今有英國士官拿一  
隻名時地柯夫加  
拉船主名滅者路必  
早日揚帆往拿加砂  
幾日如有貴客欲附  
貨物者祈請至本行  
面議便是  
月廿八號  
蘭士頓公司啟

## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS.</b>			
NINGPO	Mobil	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Do	Batavia	N. G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
TIENTSIN	Johanna	N. G. bk.	E. Schellhas & Co
NAGASAKI	C. of Niagara	Br. ar.	Landstein & Co
HIOGO	Hieronymus	N. G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
<b>OTHER PORTS.</b>			
LONDON	Kelso	Br. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Do	Roslin Castle	Br. bk.	Douglas Lauprak & Co
NEW YORK	Glendoveer	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co
BAMBUK	Glendoveer	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co
SYDNEY	Melrose	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	Golden Horn	Br. bk.	Russell & Co
Do	Albatross	N. G. bk.	A. Heard & Co
Do	Pekin	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Zephyr	Du. bk.	Russell & Co
Do	Lytelton	Br. bk.	Olyphant & Co
SINGAPORE	Sakura	Br. str.	Russell & Co
BANGKOK	Lyeemoo	Br. bk.	Burrows & Co
Do	Whitehall	Br. bk.	Holliday, Wise & Co
SAIGON	Edith Banfield	Br. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co
Do	J. M. Mathilde	N. G. bk.	Siemssen & Co
Do	Glyse	Br. bk.	Carlovics & Co
SURINAM	Omha	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co
Do	Veritas	Br. bk.	Turner & Co
HAVANA	Vielula	Rn. bk.	Landstein & Co

\* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Gen.	Tons.	Captain.
Algerine	British	gun-boat	3	299	H. R. O. Grey, R.N., Lieut.
Bonnoor	British	gun-boat	3	230	Rowley Lloyd, Lt. C.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Himalaya	British	steamer	—	3543	—, Piern.
Meeanee	British	Military Hospital	—	2561	Hospital ship
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.L.C.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	2443	Commodore Oliver J. Jones
Guadilla	U. States	gun-boat	5	680	A. Yates, Lieut. Comr.

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221 Godall
Chen-tu	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221 Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	4	—, Deasur
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—, Detnis
Fei-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5	—, Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs	5	—, Pointer
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	180 Stewart
	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—, de Longueville

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON  
RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	380	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	455	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Kiang	Do.	69	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Lintin	Do.	46	Benning	Union Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	379	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	180	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	101	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spack	Do.	140	Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

\* Repairing at Hongkong.

## RECLIVING SHIPS &amp; HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chase	P. M.	ship	283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder)
Fort William	British	barque	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Co
John Adam	British	barque	318	Dunnis Daly	Water Police
Kin Joo Hong	"	"	283	—	—

## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C. from Pedder's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C. on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
<b>1868.</b>							
American	E Baker	Brit. str.	1831	Dec.	26 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Albatross	W Edmond	Brit. str.	816	Dec.	4 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Dupleix	W Noel	Fch. str.	1900	Dec.	24 Messageries Impariales	Suez, Galle, &c.	
Ganges	W Cates	Brit. str.	1200	Dec.	20 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Imperial	W Cates	Fch. str.	1800	Dec.	28 Messageries Impariales		
Malacca	W MacNamara	Brit. str.	1730	Dec.	28 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Marques de la Victoria	W Pedrian	Span. str.	1200	Dec.	27 Spanish Consul		
Pineo	W Hinson	Fch. str.	780	Dec.	26 Messageries Impariales	Shanghai & Yama	
Sakura	W Baskley	Brit. str.	625	Dec.	19 Russell & Co	Singapore	
Thales	W Roskell	Brit. str.	778	Dec.	28 Canajoe & Co		
Yeuus	W Cumby	Amer. str.	677	August	30 A. Heard & Co		
Viscount Canning	W Gottlieb	Siam. str.	581	Dec.	29 Yuen Fat Hong		
Yung-hai-an	W Morrison	Russ. str.	447	October	19 Landstein & Co		

SAILING VESSELS									
Albatross	W Clausen	N. Ger. bk.	440	Dec.	27	Bourjau, Hubenor & Co			
Albatross	W Onken	N. Ger. bk.	650	Dec.	12	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco		
Alida	WC Samarin	N. Ger. bk.	290	Dec.	20	Siemssen & Co			
Alida	W Form	Dan. bk.	250	Dec.	4	Melchers & Co			
Allendale	W Gony	Fch. bk.	450	Dec.	13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co			
Are-en-Ciel	E Lappartien	Fch. bk.	237	Dec.	10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co			
Asa Eldridge	E Baker	Amer. sh.	1277	Dec.	17	Russell & Co			
Aurora	E Lessing	Brit. bk.	227	Dec.	28	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Candace	WC Meinschien	N. Ger. sch.	233	Dec.	3	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Callan	E Lavarello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov.	17	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Catharina Maria	E Brendts	Dut. bk.	350	Dec.	4	Borneo Company			
Celestial Queen	W Watt	Brit. sh.	843	Dec.	30	Order			
Chine and Havane	E Robert	Fch. bk.	715	Nov.	14	Order			
Chryseis	E Cowie	Brit. bk.	477	Dec.	20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co			
Cissy	WC Spencer	Brit. sh.	649	Dec.	26	Borneo Company			
City of Niagara	W Mitchell	Brit. sch.	102	Nov.	27	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki		
Comet	W Schnowr	Siam. sh.	607	Dec.	22	Chinese			
Contest	W Reynolds	Siam. bk.	300	Nov.	26	Chinese			
Cutty sark	W Maran	Siam. bk.	476	Dec.	26	Chinese			
Dart	W Stuart	Amer. sch.	80	Dec.	12	A. Heard & Co			
Deutschland	W Seemann	N. Ger. sh.	750	Dec.	22	Siemssen & Co			
Douglas	W Morrison	Brit. sh.	540	Nov.	26	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	put back	
Dunkeld	WC Tams	Brit. sh.	609	Dec.	13	Bourjau, Hubenor & Co	Saigon and Europe		
Edith Banfield	E Mitchell	Brit. bk.	380	Dec.	6	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Saigon		
Ellen	W Windsor	Brit. sh.	631	Dec.	26	Olyphant & Co			
Ercella	W Vicente	Siam. bk.	400	Dec.	24	Order			
Eak	W Nobbs	Brit. bk.	404	Dec.	11	Russell & Co			
Evening Star	W Young	Siam. bk.	414	Dec.	9	Chinese			
Ferdinand	W Meyer	N. Ger. bk.	473	Dec.	29	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Friedrich	K Tuten	N. Ger. bk.	233	Dec.	14	Bourjau, Hubenor & Co			
Friendship	W Klindt	Siam. bk.	480	Nov.	29	Chinese			
Gesene Bruns	E Groenwold	N. Ger. bk.	400	Dec.	4	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Golden Horn	E Rice	Brit. sh.	1140	October	20	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early	
Goliath	W Silva	Siam. bk.	642	August	19	Chinese			
Gravina	W Barcelo	Span. bk.	220	Dec.	22	Remedios & Co			
Hady	W Hansen	Siam. sh.	543	Nov.	22	Chinese			
Harriet Erving	E Sutor	Amer. sh.	668	Dec.	26	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Hieronymus	WC Baben	N. Ger. bk.	232	Dec.	21	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hioo		
Ingeburg	Plaetner	N. Ger. sch.	188	Dec.	16	E. Schellhas & Co			
Jan Van Galen	E Goan	Dut. bk.	336	Nov.	30	Siemssen & Co			
Japan	W Keferstein	N. Ger. sch.	271	Dec.	15	Siemssen & Co			
Joachim Christian	W Reimer	N. Ger. bk.	427	Dec.	19	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Johanna Mathilde	W Lohse	N. Ger. bk.	600	Nov.	14	Siemssen & Co	Saigon		
Kalimas	WC Kohn	N. Ger. bk.	360	Dec.	20	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Lady Belmore	Foreman	Brit. bk.	253	Dec.	25	Captain			
Lafona	E Williams	Brit. bk.	286	Dec.	7	Arnhold Karberg & Co			
Leen Fa	WC Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October	10	Order			
Lota	W Barber	Brit. bk.	472	Dec.	23	Gibb, Livingston & Co			
Lucky	W Loop	Siam. bk.	428	Dec.	4	Chinese			
Lyeemoo	E Soronson	Brit. sh.	425	Nov.	27	Burrows & Co	Bangkok		
Lytelton	W Beck	Brit. sh.	650	Dec.	12	Olyphant & Co	Melbourne and Sydney		
Macon	E Marales	Salv. sh.	500	Nov.	27	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Madras	W Wupper	N. Ger. bk.	290	Dec.	21	Siemssen & Co			
Maggie	E Bowman	Brit. sch.	222	Nov.	28	Order	Freighter Charter		
Magnet	W Crosby	Brit. sh.	679	Dec.	15	Bosman & Co			
Marie	N. Ger. bk.	213	Nov.	26	Wm. Pustau & Co	Amoy	put back		
Martha	E Hejo	N. Ger. bk.	221	Nov.	28	Melchers & Co			
Melrose	L Kindred	Brit. sh.	387	Dec.	6	John Burd & Co	Sydney		
Milton	W Smith	N. Ger. bk.	1254	Dec.	1	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Mobil	W Sang	N. Ger. bk.	360	Dec.	28	Bourjau, Hubenor & Co	Ningpo		
Nelly	K Paitbout	Fch. sh.	770	Dec.	21	Order			
Noptuna	W Bronell	Brit. bk.	287	Dec.	15	R. S. Walker & Co	Swatow		
Nina	K Mesquita	Port. sh.	1099	August	25	A. Heard & Co			
Nuevo Constante	W Fabie	Span. bk.	203	Dec.	11	Remedios & Co			
Nuanou	E Hager	Hawa. sch.	160	Nov.	26	Melchers & Co	Yokohama	put back	
Ocean	E Nuryes	Fch. bk.	528	Nov.	5	Russell & Co			
Odeuse	K Boyesen	Dan. sch.	246	Dec.	23	John Burd & Co			
Omha	WC Thomson	Brit. sh.	836	October	1	John Burd & Co	Surinam	Immediate	
Omar Faath	W Mayer	Brit. bk.	350	Dec.	14	Chinese			
Oscar Vidal	W Boaz	N. Ger. bk.	252	Dec.	27	Siemssen & Co			
Pekin	WC Seymour	Amer. bk.	695	Dec.	3	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco		
Princess Setaphi	W Kofoed	Siam. bk.	454	Nov.	16	Chinese			
Red Deer	WC Spence	Brit. sh.	694	Dec.	7	Gilman & Co			
Sirene	WC Classen	N. Ger. bk.	294	Dec.	12	Gilman & Co			
Tay Watt	W Meyer	Siam. bk.	640	Dec.	22	Chinese			
Ulysses	E Chauvelon	Fch. bk.	312	Dec.	20	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon		
Veritas	W Ingram	Brit. sh.	632	October	1	Turner & Co			
Vision	W Commis	Brit. bk.	158	Dec.	11	Jogg & Co	Surinam	Early	
Viola	W Burckitt	Russ. sh.	639	Nov.	2	Landstein & Co			
Whitehall	WC Marsh	Brit. sh.	936	Nov.	22	Holliday, Wise & Co	Havana		
Zephyr	E Oostrum	Dut. bk.	490	Dec.	4	Russell & Co	Bangkok		
							Melbourne and Sydney		